



## The Washington Treaty.

Last mail brought the first semi-official copy of the Washington Treaty which has reached this Province. It is understood that the negotiators did not mean to include British Columbia within the Treaty, but as documents sometimes bear constructions that were never intended, we have carefully read the Protocol and Text, and have come to the following conclusions:

1. The protocols of Conference, showing the process by which the Commissioners arrived at the conclusions embodied in the Treaty, may be so construed as to favor the inclusion of British Columbia.

2. The fishery articles of the Treaty, with which this Province is importantly concerned, are not very clear.

3. The whole Treaty—Protocol and Text—cannot be held to include British Columbia, on the ordinary rules of interpretation for such documents.

We will discuss those points in the order in which we have stated them, in a series of articles which we hope will be useful in assisting the judgment of our Senators and members in any practical action which they may see fit to recommend to the Dominion Government at Ottawa. We will examine, in the first place, the protocols of the Conference. The first important document is the letter of Sir Ed Thornton to Mr. Fish, dated Washington Jan 26th, 1871. This letter states the ground on which the British Government proposed a conference. He says that England wants to come to a "friendly and complete" understanding with the United States as to the extent of the rights which belong to the subjects and citizens of the two countries respectively with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States towards these possessions. This phraseology is comprehensive, and without doubt includes British Columbia and the fisheries of British Columbia. The practical proposal, however, which Sir E. Thornton goes on to make, is of limited character—rather too limited, one might think, for the purpose of arriving at a "friendly and complete understanding." Sir E. Thornton proposes that a Joint High Commission be appointed by the two Governments to "treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America." The latter might be considered as a fair interpretation, being consistent with the object aimed at, namely, a complete understanding, and also with the context of Sir E. Thornton's letter. If the latter be the true interpretation, then it seems that the fisheries of British Columbia, (as one of the H. M. possessions in North America) were comprehended within the scope of the proposition of the English government and would properly have come before the Commission provided that any difference "had arisen" between the two governments with respect to those fisheries. It is rather important to settle this point because, as we shall show, the limitation of the proposed discussion to questions only that "had arisen" in time past, was abandoned by the Commission and the whole field of discussion was thrown open—with the effect of making the argument turn more especially on the meaning of the words "fisheries" in the Protocols and Treaty. The second branch of Sir E. Thornton's proposal was that the Commission should consider "those questions which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America." This means North American international questions generally, other than fishery questions. The language would certainly include British Columbia. Proceeding now with the consideration of the protocolled documents in their order, we come to Mr. Fish's reply, 30th January 1871, to the above letter of Sir E. Thornton. Mr. Fish carefully recites in full the proposal of Sir E. Thornton, which he views favorably, but he explains that the President wishes the Alabama Claims also to be considered by the Commission. This was finally agreed to by the British Government, on condition that the British claims for property lost in the civil war, without default of the owners, should similarly be a subject for discussion. At this stage the Commissioners received their formal powers. The American Commissioners received very extensive powers. They were empowered generally to discuss the mode of settling the different questions which should come before the commission. "The fisheries" is an expression used in their letter of instruction meaning, presumably, the "fisheries" mentioned in the previous correspondence between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish. The English Commissioners received their powers by a Royal letter of appointment, 16 Feb, 1871. This instrument strictly limits the powers of the English Commissioners to "questions on which differences have arisen" between "us and our good friends the United States of America." It does not cover even the whole proposal of Sir Edward Thornton, because in addition to the fisheries question he proposed to consider "those questions which affect the

relations of the United States towards H. M. possessions in North America." The Royal letter of appointment, 16th Feb, 1871, was no doubt intended to be framed, more or less, upon the correspondence which had passed previously between the Governments, but in all probability some old form was followed, the terms of which were not very closely scanned. At all events, it appears to an outsider that the defect in the powers of the English Commissioners was quickly discovered and practically cured. This appears from the fact that, at their first sitting 27th Feb, 1871, the Joint Commissioners, acting then, and afterwards, as the public believe, in constant communication, by telegraph or otherwise, with their respective governments, determined upon two things, namely—1. That the subject for discussion should be those mentioned in the correspondence between the Governments. 2. That the discussion might include such other matters as might be mutually agreed upon. The English Commissioners evidently received, or were considered to possess, more extensive powers than were conferred by their original letter of appointment—their amended powers probably being equal to those possessed by the American Commissioners. They, as a matter of fact, proceeded to deal with matters as to which no differences "had arisen," and which, consequently, were beyond their original powers—for instance, the northwest rivers, Yukon, &c. Perhaps it would be correct to say that the Commission had the power and exercised the power of dealing with whatever they might agree to discuss. The conference became a conference between two governments directly, through the Commissioners, as mouthpieces. From the above, then, it appears that the limitation (in Sir E. Thornton's proposal and in the letter of appointment) of the discussion to questions on which differences "had arisen," was abandoned by the Commission and an endeavor made, broadly to secure a "friendly and complete" understanding between the two countries, both as to questions which had arisen and which were imminent. This point should be noted, because otherwise it might be said as far as the Protocols were concerned, "The Commission proposed and was in fact empowered only to deal with questions on which differences "had arisen"!" Apart from the northwest water boundary question, which was a specified question, no difference had arisen between the two governments as to any British Columbian question, consequently the Treaty was not meant to apply to British Columbia. Again, in considering the Treaty itself by the light of the Protocols, it may be said it is not limited to the eastern portion of the continent; the Treaty deals with British Columbia and Northwest Canadian matters. British Columbian matters, other than the water boundary question, could easily have been excepted had such been the intention, but the Province is not excepted. As to the fisheries the preliminary correspondence which was adopted by the Commission as a basis for discussion mentions broadly, as already said, "the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America" which possessions include British Columbia, also Hudson Bay and Arctic fisheries. There is no limitation of the proposed discussion to the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, nor to the fisheries of the Eastern portion merely of Her Majesty's possessions in North America. The terms are comprehensive. Some further light on this fishery matter is contained in the Protocols. On the 6th March the British Commissioners stated that they were prepared to discuss the question of the fisheries either in detail or generally, so as either to enter into an examination of the respective rights of the two countries under the Treaty of 1818 and the general law of nations, or approach at once the settlement of the question on a comprehensive basis. The American Commissioners adopted the latter proposal. Whatever be the meaning of this proposal, it certainly removed the discussion far away from the narrow ground originally proposed in Sir E. Thornton's letter Jan 26, 1871. Instead of examining the respective rights of the two countries under the Treaty of 1818 with which we believe British Columbia was not concerned, the whole fisheries question namely the "fisheries" on the coasts of H. M. possessions in North America—was agreed to be treated on a "comprehensive basis." Rights springing from international law or defined by treaties were found to be the basis for the limit of discussion. This rather cuts the ground from any argument adverse to the inclusion of British Columbia which might be drawn from the fact that former treaties or fishery conventions referred to the eastern portion of the continent only. In the case of the Washington Treaty, the former conventions were to be set aside and the fishery question especially was to be treated on a comprehensive basis with the view of arriving at a complete undertaking." What a comprehensive basis precisely means we are unable to say, but a settlement could not fairly be considered "comprehensive" or "complete" between the two countries which excluded a Province in whose waters the fishermen of the two nations are meeting every year in greater numbers, and at any time may now in the West the old disputes of the East. The above narration brings matters to the stage at which the Commissioners proceeded to discuss the Fishery articles which are embodied in the Treaty. We will take another opportunity of remarking upon these articles.

## New Advertisements.

## COAL OIL!

JUST RECEIVED, EX PRINCE ALFRED

100 Cases.

Devoe's Coal Oil!

FOR SALE LOW BY

EAKINS & CO.,  
Yates Street.

To Let

A FURNISHED COTTAGE.

App'd to A. McLEAN

Scoton House.

Robert T. Williams,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER AND

RULER,

At T N HIBREN &amp; Co's Government St.

RECEIVES BY EVERY STEAMER

constant addition to his already large stock of fine

class leather.

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &amp;c,

Bound in the best English Calf or Morocco, with gilt

Edges. Paper ruled to any desired pattern.

100 Cases.

## New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED!  
Ex Prince Alfred.

Lard, Nails,

Mackerel, Cheese,

ALSO

100 CASES

COAL OIL!

For Sale Cheaper than the Cheapest!

By R. F. PICKETT & Co.,  
YATES STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE

of the late JAMES PRAIN, must be handed in to the

understated, on or before the 1st day of October instant

and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested

to make payment without delay to

CHARLES G. WYLLIE,  
Victoria, B.C., 10th Oct 1871. Executor.

oc10

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING LIME BAR-

REL BELONGING to the SAN JUAN LIME COM-

PANY are hereby notified that I intend to collect them

on or about the 20th inst.

Oct 10th, 1871. N. O. BAILEY.

oc11

Trespass Notice,

224 VICTORIA, No. 9.

WHEREAS A HERD BULL HAS DURING

THE PAST SIX WEEKS DAMAGED THE FENCES AND

GATES OF J. POMBERTON OF FARM COTTAGE, VICTORIA DISTRICT

TO THE EXTENT OF \$50.00, THE OWNER IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE BULL IS IMPUNED, AND THAT UNLESS THE SAME

DAMAGES, COST OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT, AND PAYMENT OF

ONE DOLLAR TO THE BULL WILL ON THAT DAY BE PAID BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

J. P. DAVIES' CATTLE YARD, FORT STREET, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

TO DEFRAY EXPENSES.

jyl daw is

JANION, RHODES &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OFFER FOR SALE

EX ROBERT JONES

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCANDISE

COMPRISING

BLANKETS all sizes and colors

FLANNELS

WOOL SHAWLS

BALMORAL SKIRTS

CRIMEAN &amp; BALTIK SHIRTS

HOSIERY

UNDERCLOTHING

LINEN GOODS

BROWN COTTONS, various widths

and qualities

CARPETS

BOOTS &amp; SHOES

OIL CLOTH, wide widths

TABLE OIL BAIZES

LIVERPOOL Fine SALT in 100lb bags

do Coarse do do

TABLE SALT in glass jars

HOOP &amp; SHEET IRON

TIN PLATE

WINDOW GLASS all sizes

WALL PAPER

WHITE LEAD and PAINTS

SALAD OIL in 1/2 pints, pints and quarts

JAMS &amp; JELLIES in 1 lb &amp; 2 lbs jars and

tins

TAPIOCA, Sago and Pearl Barley in 14lb

tins

CURRENTS in 25lb tins

MUSTARD in 1/2 lb and 1lb tins, Fine, Sd.

portion and Double Superfine qualities

CURRIE POWDER and Currie Paste

PICKLES, Pie Fruits, &amp;c

ENGLISH CHEESE

SPLIT PEAS in 40lb tins

CONFECTIONERY in 7, 8 and 14lb tins

VINEGAR in 1/2 casks

RASS &amp; CO'S ALE in pints and quarts

IND. COOPE &amp; CO's do do

YOUNGER &amp; CO's do do

BLOOD, WOLFE &amp; CO's do do

do do Stout do

HENNESSY, Martell, and O'Farrell, Dwyer &amp; Co's Brandy in 1/2 casks

RENAULT BRANDY in 1/2 casks &amp; cases

RED &amp; GREEN CASK GIN

IRISH &amp; SCOTCH WHISKY in 1/2 casks

and cases

JAMAICA RUM in hogsheads

OREGON PRODUCE, Flour, Middlings &amp;

Nos 1 and 2 Sandwich Island SUGAR

MOLASSES, No 1 quality

U. S. TEA No 1, in 36lb Chests

JANION, RHODES &amp; CO.

STORE STREET.

DR CHONG,

JUST ARRIVED FROM CHINA, PH

LICIAN, Sago and Acetochlor,

Ormonde Street, three doors below Kwong Lee's

At San Shu Lee's house,

Every description of Chinese Medicines for sale. Fresh

Medicines just received from China.

M. ADAMS,

On board the sloop Random, at Kavanagh's Wharf.

oc12

TAKE NOTICE

That the undersigned is the only Importer of the

PRINCE ALFRED of St. Lorigan's Brand,

this brand being far superior to all other Claret's

imported.

R. GRELLEY,

Agent for Peller &amp; Co.

oc10

New Advertisements.

COAL OIL!

JUST RECEIVED, EX PRINCE ALFRED

100 Cases.

Devoe's Coal Oil!

## THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, Oct 12, 1871.

## NEWS! NEWS!

The "British Colonist" is the only newspaper published at Victoria that receives the latest Telegraphic Dispatches, as a comparison will prove. Late Telegrams appearing in any other paper are copied without credit 24 hours after they have appeared in the British Colonist. The circulation of the British Colonist being double that of any other paper published in British Columbia, it offers the best medium to Advertisers.

### Esquimalt District.

The Nomination in this District will take place at the School house, Esquimalt, at noon to-day. The addresses appear in the papers of seven candidates, viz: Messrs. A. R. Robertson, W. Fisher, H. S. Caulier, C. B. Brown, A. Peatt, W. W. Gibbs and H. Cogan. It is said that Judge Cameron will offer himself at the hustings and should he do so Esquimalt will be better provided for in the way of candidates than any other District. Even Victoria City has but six aspirants to four seats. Of the seven Esquimalt aspirants it is generally conceded that there is no danger of Messrs. Cogan, Peatt, Gibbs and Brown getting in; and should Mr. Cameron offer himself we are positively assured that his prospects are equally good. Such being the case, the contest is narrowed down to Messrs. Robertson, Caulier and Fisher. It would be well if the electors were to recognize that fact before polling day comes on. Of the three leading candidates Mr. Robertson stands very high in the District (as he does everywhere) and will be returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Fisher has secured a large number of pledges in Esquimalt Town and in the District and being both able and experienced will press very closely upon Mr. Robertson's heels. The only objection which we have heard urged to Mr. Fisher is his extraordinary attitude on the Tariff question, yet a spirit of justice compels us to say that his position in that respect is less absurd than were he to promise the Electors (what he knows they can't get) a modification of the present tariff; or, as Mr. Brown put it the other evening, a modification of the Canadian tariff! Mr. Caulier is a Canadian tariff man and will poll a considerable vote. Being a practical farmer he would be supposed to look after the interests of that large and increasing class, while he also kept his eyes open to advance the commercial interests of the district. There is one point, however, which we wish to impress strongly upon the minds of Esquimalt Electors. Your immediate prosperity depends more upon the speedy construction of the Dry Dock and the retention of the Naval Station than upon the adoption of a tariff which you may imagine is suited to your farming interests. If these two desiderata be secured your advancement will be assured. Whether you attain those objects is in the near or the distant future will depend altogether upon the character of the men you send to represent your interests in the new Legislature. If you select men without influence or experience—without the ability to lay your wants clearly before the most accomplished speakers in the Province, and to urge your claims upon the attention of the Government and the Legislature, you will have but yourselves to blame should your best interests be neglected and the bright visions you have formed of future prosperity rudely dissipated. Remember! the Dry Dock and the Naval Station are the lode stars upon which you must fix your attention during the coming contest.

### Victoria City District.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for us to repeat to-day the opinion we ventured to express a month ago with respect to the candidates for Victoria City. The return of Messrs. McCreight, Simble and Duck we look upon as absolutely certain. All are extremely popular men whose political views are perfectly in accord with those of a large majority of the electors and it would really seem that the only point at issue between the three candidates is a good-natured rivalry as to which gentleman shall head the poll. Mr. McMillan's chances of election are so desperately bad that his claims are scarcely worth consideration. As a private citizen we entertain the highest respect for Mr. McMillan, but politics he is the creature of impulse and surroundings; is bigoted and narrow-minded to the last degree; has no stability of purpose or enlarged views; and would be excessively intolerant were the opportunity afforded him. Although assuredly not a bad man at heart, he is too weak to be trusted for a single moment in politics. Between Messrs. Beaven and Williams the real contest will be. These gentleman occupy the same position before the electors. They are untried men, represent no party or clique, entertain identical views on the tariff and other important questions, and are liberal in their sentiments. Either would make a good member, but much depends upon the manner in which they may acquit themselves at the hustings to-day as to which will be selected.

### The Senators.

We have heard a doubt expressed as to the correctness of our report that Messrs. Helmcken, Carroll and Cornwall have each been tendered the position of Senator by the Dominion Government. To this we would say that the report—although it did not emanate from either the Governor or from any other gentleman connected with the Government—is strictly correct and was obtained from undoubted authority. The selections are wise and sensible and the call which the Dominion has made upon the services of the gentlemen will, we hope, receive a favorable response from them.

**Diard House.**—The following tenders for the additional two stories to be erected upon the Diard House, were opened yesterday at the office of Mr. Ch. Vereyden, architect. David Shadie, for the whole work, \$5584; Kinman & Jenkins, for the whole, \$5572; Hayward & Jenkins, \$5449; Mr. Humber, without additions, \$4623; P. Eddy, for the whole, excepting painting and roofing, \$3492; Eli Harrison, painting, \$180; S. L. Kelly, roofing, \$150. The three last being the lowest were accepted. The hotel will have a Mansard roof. The work will be commenced at once under the superintendence of Mr. Vereyden.

### Nanaimo.

The funeral of the late Robt. Parkins, whose melancholy death was announced on Friday last, took place on Friday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Thos. Derrick, and were of the most impressive character. The remains were followed to their last resting place by sorrowing friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and by one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in Nanaimo. On Sunday evening the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Thos. Derrick in the Wesleyan Church. The discourse was most able and touching and one was listened to with the utmost attention by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in the town, Ebenezer Church being crowded to the very door.

### JUDICIAL.

Judge Spalding held Court on Monday. There was very little business to be transacted, two only deserving notice. The crew of the Zephyr were on shore on Saturday night, having a "good time" before going to sea, in the course of which one of them drew a knife on his comrades and stabbed one of them though not seriously. He was arrested and locked up. On Sunday the Zephyr went to sea and, consequently, there was no one to appear against the prisoner, so he was discharged, but he was left behind, and a subscription was raised amongst the Newcastle and Quadrant—some of whom knew him—to enable him to get home.

Mr. Sache entered suit against the Captain of the Zephyr on account of some timber used by the latter, and respecting the value of which a dispute had arisen. The legal blunderbus missed fire, however, through the constable having neglected to read the summons to the Captain in serving it. The Captain, it appears, refused to take the summons, and the Constable threw it down at his feet on the deck of the ship without having first read it to him. The Captain declined to recognize such service and, consequently, did not heed the summons.

**New Westminster Trials.**—The *Guardian* says that the cranberry crop is short.... His Honor the Lieut. Governor has promised to do all he can to forward the Agricultural Show. Mr. McRoberts has tendered the use of his cattle shed and lots to the Show Committee, and Mr. Grahame has offered to forward the Show free of charge.... Mr. F. E. Eckhoff has lost his only surviving child through diphtheria.... The crew of the bark Maud Helen are cutting up their dinner, and the captain complains that they have threatened his life again.... The New Westminster City election takes place on the 23d last; and the District election on the 18th.... The shooting for the prize cups will be on Saturday next.

**Cure for Diarrhea.**—Several fatal cases of diarrhea having occurred in this city, the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Guernsey Star*, would seem to be appropriate to your farming interests. If these two desiderata be secured your advancement will be assured. Whether you attain those objects is in the near or the distant future will depend altogether upon the character of the men you send to represent your interests in the new Legislature. If you select men without influence or experience—without the ability to lay your wants clearly before the most accomplished speakers in the Province, and to urge your claims upon the attention of the Government and the Legislature, you will have but yourselves to blame should your best interests be neglected and the bright visions you have formed of future prosperity rudely dissipated. Remember! the Dry Dock and the Naval Station are the lode stars upon which you must fix your attention during the coming contest.

**To the Editor:**—Many people are suffering, and children dying, from diarrhea. A large teaspoonful of raw arrowroot mixed in a little warm (not hot) water or milk and drizzled on whilst being kept in solution by stirring, will prove a pleasant and effective cure. The dose may be repeated if required, but once or twice is generally sufficient. H. M. G.

**The Amateur Performance.**—Surely the gentlemen composing the Naval Amateur Company of H. M. S. Zealous are to be commended for their generous and so generously tendered the Mechanics Institute netted the handsome sum of \$130, which amount was paid over yesterday by Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot to the Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, Colonial Secretary Good.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon with 400,000 tuns of wool and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cafferty, Mrs. Eickhoff, Mr. Trenor, Miss Delaire, Rev. Woods, Capt. Baez, F. Eickhoff, Armond, Hodson, Hakanson, J. Wilkison, Capt. McKinpoon.

**H. M. S. Sparrowhawk.**—This vessel is being prepared for a survey. It is reported that the officers and crew of the present commission will leave in about a month for home; but it is doubtful if the ship will be removed.

**PRESIDENT.**—Last evening E. Grancini, Esq., for many years Treasurer of the Union Hook and Ladder Company, was presented by the members with a handsome gold-headed cane of the value of \$40 as a token of his valuable services.

**New and Rich Creek.**—The *Guardian* says a rumor is abroad that a new creek has been discovered at Cariboo. Nothing is known except that it is very rich.

**EUREKA SILVER LEAD.**—A letter received yesterday announces that this seam is eight feet wide and that the quality of the ore grows richer as the tunnel is pushed.

**H. M. S. Boxes.**—With Admiral Farquhar on board, sailed for New Westminster yesterday.

The French bark Andre, from Burrard Inlet for Valparaiso, sailed into the outer harbor yesterday.

**Lou Hudson** is performing with her trick pony at San Francisco.

**Potion Court.**—There were no cases before this institution yesterday.

### Pastoral Simplicity.

**Editor Colonist.**—There would appear to be no bounds to the ignorance (?) displayed by the correspondents of the *Standard* on the most common subjects that affect the Province.

I wonder if O. P. Q. who writes about a suspension bridge at Lillooet that—there being no use for a magistrate there (I wonder where he learned that)—his, i.e. the magistrate's, salary of \$3000 should go to roads and bridges. I wonder, I say again, if Mr. O. P. Q. has any idea that from and after the 20th July last all the registrars' salaries have been paid by the Dominion. If O. P. Q. will peep into the Civil List Bill, he will see that there is not a single entry put down for magistrates. Of course, he did not know that. I have no doubt he is a simple-minded and harmless pastoral youth.

Perhaps his name is H. —ya. Mine is WALKER. Oct 11, 1871.

### The Late Accident to a Mail Coach.

**Editor Colonist.**—A paragraph appears in the *Mainland Guardian* in reference to the recent stage accident on the Yale road, so completely designed to mislead the public as to its gravity that a few remarks may not be inopportune. It is said that one of the horses "shied at some brushwood lying across the road," and this is given as the reason why the stage was overturned. This reason is more than doubtful. Did not the mishap occur rather out of the fact that the driver, who had been on the box four days and nights consecutively, without any rest, had become physically and mentally incapacitated for his task, and was not holding his reins efficiently? If we may judge from the observations made by some who followed the track made by the stage that it had repeatedly neared the edge of the bank for some distance, I think it was so. The public is left to infer from the partial information given that the coach, merely capsized, whereas it went twenty feet over the bank, and was prevented from going further by a log which, fortunately, arrested its progress.

Language strong enough can hardly be used adequately to characterize the conduct of the proprietor of a line of stages who could permit a man to take charge of a load of passengers through so dangerous a canyon by night in the task in which he must then have been, when his himself might have afforded the necessary relief in person as easily as not. Had a neck been broken, an action for manslaughter would have held good, for such wanton recklessness is renewal.

**London.**—Oct 10.—The excitement in regard to the fire in Chicago increases in intensity as the full extent of the damage becomes known. A subscription will be opened for the relief of the sufferers. The banking house of I. S. Morgan & Co telegraphed their correspondents in New York, authorizing them to draw for \$5000 in favor of the Relief Fund.

**London.**—Oct 10.—Gladstone has announced the determination of the government not to yield to the efforts made for the release of the remaining Fenians on the ground that their offences are not political.

The news of the terrible configuration in Chicago excites a deep feeling of sympathy and had a depressing effect on American rolling and railway securities. Erie is quoted 2 per cent lower than yesterday.

**Madrid.**—Oct 10.—Senor Algeo is appointed to the civil government of the city. Political excitement is rife here since the assembling of the Cortes. The antagonistic feeling between Calatrava and Zorillo is increasing. The order issued by the Prince forbidding soldiers to belong to political associations is renewed.

**London.**—Oct 10.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that five articles of the emancipation bill will be passed to a second reading in the Senate. The friends of the bill are confident of its final adoption.

**Constantinople.**—Oct 10.—Violent shock of earthquake last night, but no serious damage.

**Berlin.**—Oct 10.—The North German Government has notified all Consuls in Alsace that they must withdraw their flags when the executors issued by the French Government have expired.

**Paris.**—Oct 10.—Patrice Fraintry has been appointed French minister to Berlin.

A son of the Prince De Joinville, now an officer in the American navy, has received permission of the government to enter the French navy.

**Eastern States.**

**Philadelphia.**—Oct 10.—The election was quiet in most of the Wards. In the 4 and 5 Wards the colored voters complained of intimidation and the police were charged by the Mayor to protect them. In the 15th Ward a woman tendered her vote—which was rejected. Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, rejected an application for mandamus to compel the reception of her vote, and was sustained by his brother Judge.

**Later.**—Serious riots have broken out in the southern part of the city. A number of men have been killed and 20 wounded. Three brigades of militia have been ordered to the scene of trouble. Haggerty, a lieutenant of police, has been arrested and held in \$1000 to answer to a charge of obstructing the polls.

**Pittsburgh.**—Oct 10.—The vote is very light today. Allegheny county gives between four and five thousand Republican majority and Geary about the same. Every Republican member of the House save one is elected. Mead's return from the western part of the State shows uniform small Republican gains over Geary's vote.

**New York.**—Oct 11.—A St. Louis dispatch states that the Chicago fire was extinguished by a heavy rain. A general appeal of the authorities goes out for help and the whole country is aroused to succor. There was a fearful panic in Wall street at the loss by the Chicago fire in elevators, banks, hotels, theatres, RR depots and warehouses.

**California.**—  
**SACRAMENTO.**—Oct 10.—The steamer Wonga Wonga for Australia and Moses Taylor, connecting with the Nevada at Honolulu for Auckland and Sydney, sail at the same time tomorrow, and a trans-Pacific race will be the result, as the time made will be a fair test of the capacity of the rival ships.

**Canadian Thistles.**—These have spread enormously through the country this season and as the farmers have been generally short of help the nasty weed has been allowed to go to seed in every farm through the Ottawa Valley, so that next year's crop of thistles is expected to be more abundant than profits.

**Stock.**—In some of the insurance companies which was at par or nearly so two days ago, is offered to be given away in some instances, the holders fearing to be called upon for their pro rata of losses in excess of the companies' present assets.

**San Francisco.**—Oct 11.—Flour—No change. Wheat—Choice \$2 60 @ 2 65. Barley—Good to choice \$2 05. Oats—\$1 90 @ 2 10 100 lbs. Potatoes—70c @ \$1 10 100 lbs. Onions—9c @ \$1.

**IRELAND'S EXPRESS TO OMINECA.**

**THE NEXT EXPRESS DIRECT FOR** **OMINECA.**—Oct 10.—The steamer Wonga Wonga for Australia and Moses Taylor, connecting with the Nevada at Honolulu for Auckland and Sydney, sail at the same time tomorrow, and a trans-Pacific race will be the result, as the time made will be a fair test of the capacity of the rival ships.

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